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instrument, rights-of-way granted under the Act of February 5, 1948 (62 Stat. 17; 25 U.S.C. 323-328), for railroads, telephone lines, telegraph lines, public roads and highways, access roads to homesite properties, public sanitary and storm sewer lines including sewage disposal and treatment plants, water control and use projects (including but not limited to dams, reservoirs, flowage easements, ditches, and canals), oil, gas, and public utility water pipelines (including pumping stations and appurtenant facilities), electric power projects, generating plants, switchyards, electric transmission and distribution lines (including poles, towers, and appurtenant facilities), and for service roads and trails essential to any of the aforestated use purposes, may be without limitation as to term of years; whereas, rights-of-way for all other purposes shall be for a period of not to exceed 50 years, as determined by the Secretary and stated in the conveyance instrument.

[37 FR 12937, June 30, 1972. Redesignated at 47 FR 13327, Mar. 30, 1982]

§ 169.19 Renewal of right-of-way grants.

On or before the expiration date of any right-of-way heretofore or hereafter granted for a limited term of years, an application may be submitted for a renewal of the grant. If the renewal involves no change in the location or status of the original right-ofway grant, the applicant may file with his application a certificate under oath setting out this fact, and the Secretary, with the consent required by §169.3, may thereupon extend the grant for a like term of years, upon the payment of consideration as set forth in §169.12. If any change in the size, type, or location of the right-of-way is involved, the application for renewal shall be treated and handled as in the case of an original application for a right-of-way.

§ 169.20 Termination of right-of-way grants.

All rights-of-way granted under the regulations in this part may be terminated in whole or in part upon 30 days written notice from the Secretary mailed to the grantee at its latest ad-

dress furnished in accordance with §169.5(j) for any of the following causes:

- (a) Failure to comply with any term or condition of the grant or the applicable regulations;
- (b) A nonuse of the right-of-way for a consecutive 2-year period for the purpose for which it was granted;
- (c) An abandonment of the right-of-way.

If within the 30-day notice period the grantee fails to correct the basis for termination, the Secretary shall issue an appropriate instrument terminating the right-of-way. Such instrument shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the office of record mentioned in §169.15 for recording and filing.

[33 FR 19803, Dec. 27, 1968, as amended at 45 FR 45910, July 8, 1980. Redesignated at 47 FR 13327, Mar. 30, 1982]

§ 169.21 Condemnation actions involving individually owned lands.

The facts relating to any condemnation action to obtain a right-of-way over individually owned lands shall be reported immediately by officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs having knowledge of such facts to appropriate officials of the Interior Department so that action may be taken to safeguard the interests of the Indians.

§ 169.22 Service lines.

(a) An agreement shall be executed by and between the landowner or a legally authorized occupant or user of individually owned land and the applicant before any work by the applicant may be undertaken to construct a service line across such land. Such a service line shall be limited in the case of power lines to a voltage of 14.5 kv. or less except lines to serve irrigation pumps and commercial and industrial uses which shall be limited to a voltage not to exceed 34.5 kv. A service line shall be for the sole purpose of supplying the individual owner or authorized occupant or user of land, including schools and churches, with telephone, water, electric power, gas, and other utilities for use by such owner, occupant, or user of the land on the premises.

(b) A similar agreement to that required in paragraph (a) of this section